GUIDE TO THE EH1 GREECE FILE

[ The EH1 Greece File Unit covers general and specific data on modern Greece (from about 1900 A.D.), and the Greek people, including those of Asia Minor and the Aegean Islands, but excluding modern Crete (see FZ5 Crete). For specific data on the Greeks of Eastern Anatolia and the Trebizond up to 1923 see M86 Anatolian Greeks. The File Unit Sample chosen for this file is modern rural mainland Greece, thus excluding the urban areas and the islands. The sample includes the national culture and its manifestations on the rural scene. This File Unit is basically a Country File Unit and thus is inclusive of File Units: EH12 Greek Regional Cultures, EH13 Mt. Athos, EH14 Sarakatsani and EH15 Vlachs. Information on the latter two nomadic groups has been marked for these files and/or category 563. Other related File Units referring to pre-modern Greece are EH2 through EH11.

For a short summary outline of Greek rural culture see Sanders, Irwin T. "Village Social Organization in Greece," Rural Sociology, Vol. 18, pp. 366-375, 1953. For historical information see Webster's Geographical Dictionary p. 421. (Springfield: G. and C. Merriam Co., 1949.) Greece "became part of Ottoman Empire when conquered by Turks 1456; modern Greek kingdom won independence from Turkey in war 1821-29; received Ionian Is. 1864, Thessaly and part of Epirus 1881; defeated by Turkey in brief war over Crete ... which Greece finally annexed 1913; as result of Balkan Wars 1912-13, gained several islands in Aegean and territory in Macedonia; declared war on Germany 1916; at close of war with Turkey 1920-22, gave back E Thrace, Imroz, and Bozcaada and claim to Dodecanese (former gains by Treaty of Sevres 1920); exchanged population with Turkey 1923-30;

republic 1924-35; joined Balkan Pact 1934; restored monarchy 1935; invaded by Italy 1940 and conquered by Germany 1941; liberated by Greek and British troops Sept. 24-Oct. 30, 1944; recalled King George to throne by plebiscite 1946; received Dodecanese 1947." American Mission for Aid to Greece began operation when Britain ended assistance, 1947; Greek Civil War between royalist government and Communist-dominated EAM, 1947-1949; ten changes of government between 1947 and 1952; Parliament adopted majority system for electing its members, 1952.

This file has been processed in order to include in the HRAF Sample another European Peasant-Mediterranean file which has a good literature in English. Although the File Unit Sample was limited to rural mainland Greece, the sources contain some information on rural-urban differences, nomadic shepherd groups, and resettled Greeks from Turkish areas. Differences in rural culture between plains and hill villages are discussed. Field work for the sources was carried out mostly between the mid 1940's to mid 1950's (except 8:Stephanides, 1933-39) hence there is much information on war damage, reconstruction, and change in general. The general length of stay in the field was two years except Stephanides, who was an agricultural extension worker in a village for 8 years. The authors are mainly social scientists, and three are indigenes.

Sources 1:Sanders and 2:Friedl give the best general coverage, with more depth provided by the latter. 6:McNeill discusses differences between six rural villages and provides considerable information on politics and government. 8:Stephanides is a community study of resettled Greeks.

10:Lee is good for an overall view of Greek culture and may be read first for general orientation. 2:Friedl presents an excellent discussion of values and interpersonal relations in Chapter 5. For a full treatment of the Greek Orthodox Church (including beliefs) see 5: Hammond.

Other sources provide coverage of more narrow aspects of Greek culture: 3:Friedl, for rural-urban kin relationships; 4: Andromedas, for kinship terminology; 7:Friedl, for hospital care; 9:Megas, for rural-urban house types.

There is a general lack of information on formal and informal justice and law. The general picture of village life which emerges is one of mutual aid with some competition between families and between villages. This may reflect the period at which most field work was undertaken. The post-war period was one of rebuilding and cooperating toward progress. The only information on informal justice comes from 8:Stephanides, whose observations were made in the 1930's. 6:McNeill mentions conflicts between hill villagers when loyalties were divided between Communists and non-Communists during the Civil War. Again, perhaps because of the time of field work, there is much information on standard of living, but, except for source 9:Megas, only superficial description of material culture.

Special marking decisions are as follows: When the concept of philotimo (filotimo) has been discussed as the concept of "self" categories 156 and 828 have been used, when the resulting behavior is discussed in terms of "honor" see category 577.

Regional divisions of Greece have been marked for category 101 since the units delimited are not political but more historical and geographical.

The Nomos, or province, governed by a Nomarch appears to be modeled on the French department - see category 634. Each Nomos is divided into Eparchies.

The Eparchy is a geographical rather than administrative unit and is further subdivided into municipalities whose governors are directly responsible to the Nomarch. For information on the Eparchy see category 631.

The Demos, or deme, a larger town with a population over 10,000, is governed by a mayor - see category 633.

The Kinotis is a smaller town or village with a population usually over 300. It is also called a Commune - see category 621. For information on the Community Board (or Council) see category 623; the President of the Community Board, see 622; the Secretary of the Community Board, see 624; the Gerousia (an unofficial council of elders), see 623.]

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